

E. J. P. SLOTTA.
TEMPLET OR GAGE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1909.

962,171.

Patented June 21, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

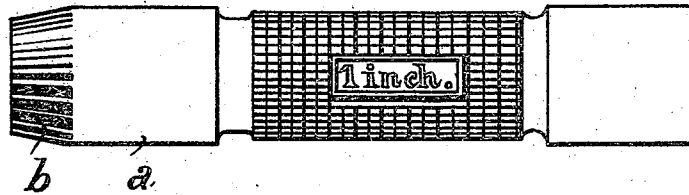
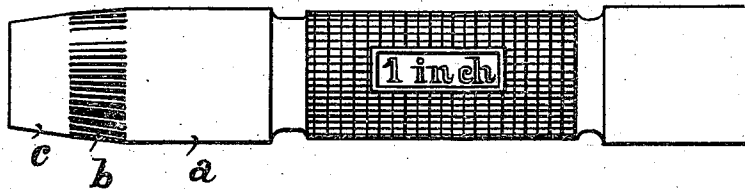


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

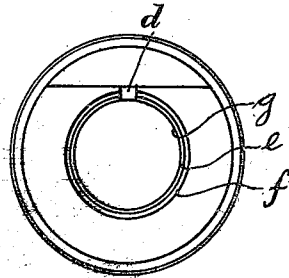


Fig. 3.

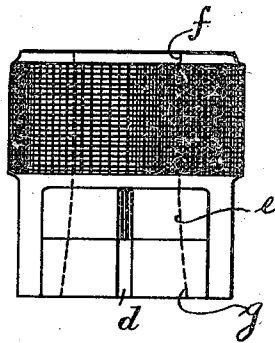
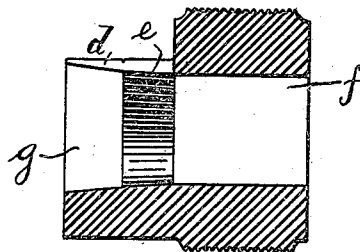


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5. by Harold Lurrell
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST JOHANNES PAUL SLOTTA, OF COSWIG, NEAR DRESDEN, GERMANY.

TEMPLET OR GAGE.

962,171.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST JOHANNES PAUL SLOTTA, a subject of the King of Saxony, and resident of Albertstrasse 11, at Coswig, near Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, German Empire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Templets or Gages, of which the following is a specification.

The templets or gages in the shape of cylindrical bolts or rings such as in use up to the present are generally composed of a conical preliminary templet and a main templet, the preliminary templet forming the continued part of the main templet without any intermediate space. These known templets or gages are so arranged that for the purpose of distinctly and visibly separating the conical preliminary templet from the main templet or, in case of two preliminary templets, separating one conical preliminary from the other one and the main templet small and fine separating lines or points are engraved or scratched into the same.

When using templet-bolts of the kind mentioned, a decided drawback consisted in that even such fine engraved lines or points separating the conical part of the templet from the cylindrical one, form a sharp edge adapted to injure the hole to be produced or the work piece in hand and cause a grinding or wearing action. Consequently the measurements of the work pieces in hand will become incorrect, even if the latter is hardened or tempered as perfectly as possible and notwithstanding said separating lines being engraved very delicately by a diamond. Furthermore the introduction of the work piece in hand into a templet-ring hardened or tempered accordingly is rendered difficult by small particles of dust getting into the separating lines, thus preventing the workpiece in hand from being smoothly inserted and finished to precisely its required size.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a longitudinal elevation illustrating a gage or templet comprising my present invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a modification of the form illustrated in Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are respectively a plan, elevation, and central longitudinal cross section of a further modification of the invention.

The drawbacks mentioned in connection with the former arrangements are obviated by the cone *b* forming the preliminary templet passing over into the main templet shaped as a cylinder *a* without any separat-

ing lines or points and being visibly distinguished from the main templet by providing it with an especially characterized surface, produced for instance by grinding or polishing the same so as to enable the workman to clearly distinguish the conical preliminary templet from the main templet and finish the work piece in hand precisely up to the required shape or dimensions.

In case there are arranged two conical preliminary templets, as shown in Fig. 2, the second cone *b* is provided with the special ground or polished surface, by which it is visibly distinguished from the first cone *c* and the cylindrical main templet *a*.

By reference to Figs. 3, 4 and 5, it will be apparent that instead of adapting my invention to be used in a templet-bolt, I may apply the same to a templet-ring such for instance as is illustrated in these figures, in which the surface of the conically bored preliminary templet or gage is indicated at *e*, the cylindrically bored main templet or gage at *f* and that of the secondary templet or gage at *g*, one portion of the tool being flattened and provided with a slot indicated at *d* by means of which the surfaces of the preliminary and secondary templets or gages may be inspected, and as hereinbefore described in connection with Figs. 1 and 2, the surface of the conically bored preliminary templet or gage may be especially prepared to distinguish the same from the other surfaces of the tool.

What I claim is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a templet-bolt consisting of a cylindrical main gage portion and a conical auxiliary gage portion, the conical auxiliary gage portion being connected with the main gage portion without any line or ring of demarcation, the said main gage portion and the said conical auxiliary portion being visibly distinguishable, the one from the other, by their respective surfaces being differently finished.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a templet bolt consisting of a cylindrical main gage portion and a conical auxiliary gage portion, the said auxiliary gage portion being connected with the main gage portion without any line or ring of demarcation, the said main gage portion and the said auxiliary gage portion being visibly distinguishable, the one from the other by different finishes, such as by grinding the surface of the said auxiliary gage portion and

polishing the surface of the said main gage portion, or vice versa.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a templet-bolt consisting of a cylindrical main gage portion and two conical auxiliary gage portions, the first auxiliary gage portion being connected with the second auxiliary gage portion and the second auxiliary gage portion with the main gage portion without any line or ring of demarcation, the said second auxiliary gage portion and the said main gage portion and first auxiliary gage portion being visibly distinguishable, the one

from the other, by grinding or polishing the surface of the said second auxiliary gage portion and leaving unground or unpolished the surfaces of the said main gage and first gage portions. 15

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two witnesses, this 24th day of March 1909. 20

ERNST JOHANNES PAUL SLOTTA.

Witnesses:

ULYSSES J. BYWATER,
PAUL ARRAS.